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Volume XXXIX.....No. 257

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.  
Broadway.—PARTNERS FOR LIFE, at 8 P. M.; closes at  
10.30 P. M. Mr. H. J. Montague.NICHOLS' GARDEN.  
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE  
DELUGE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. The Kralley  
Family.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.  
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE TWO  
WIDOWS, THE HANGING OF TUCKER, and THE  
CRITIC, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Miss Fanny  
Daverton, Mrs. Sara Jewett, Louis James, Charles Fisher.ROBINSON HALL.  
Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.—  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.  
West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.—NEGRO  
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. Dan Bryant.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.  
No. 55 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10  
P. M.TONY PASTORE'S OPERA HOUSE.  
No. 20 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.  
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO  
MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.LYCEUM THEATRE.  
Fourth street, near Broadway.—LA FILLE DE  
MADAME ANGOT, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10.30 P. M. Mile.  
Ames.AMERICAN INSTITUTE.  
Third avenue, between Sixth and Sixth-fifth  
streets.—LUNAR EXHIBITION.COLISEUM.  
Broadway, corner of Thirty-ninth street.—PARIS BY  
NIGHT, at 8.20 P. M. and 7.45 P. M.ACADEMY OF MUSIC.  
Fourth street, near Broadway.—RUY BLAS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 11  
P. M. Signora F. J. J. J.WOODS MUSEUM.  
Broadway, corner of Third street.—IDLE WILD, at 2  
P. M.; closes at 4.30 P. M. UNDER THE GASLIGHT, at  
8 P. M.; closes at 10.30 P. M. Mr. H. J. J. J.OLYMPIC THEATRE.  
No. 24 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10.45  
P. M.NEW YORK CIRCUS.  
Eighth avenue and Forty-ninth street.—at 2 P. M. and  
8 P. M.MRS. COXWAT'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.  
FRITZ, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10.30 P. M. Joe K. Kmett.THEATRE COMIQUE.  
No. 54 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10.20  
P. M.PARK THEATRE.  
Broadway, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second  
streets.—CHILDREN, at 5 P. M.; closes at 10.20 P. M.  
Mr. John J. J. J.STRAW HALL.  
Fourth street, near Broadway.—THE GULL, at 8 P. M.  
Frederic Macgibbon.GERMAN THEATRE.  
Fourth street, near Broadway.—HEIDENAUER, at 8 P. M.BOOTH'S THEATRE.  
corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue.—  
FAIRY CIRCLE, OR, ON CAROLAN'S DREAM, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10.30 P. M. Mr. and Mrs. Barney  
Williams.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874.

From our reports this morning the probabilities  
are that the weather to-day will be partly cold  
and clear.GOVERNOR Dix paid a high compliment to  
our militia system in his last speech at Pough-  
keepsie.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks declined  
from 1 to 1½ per cent. Gold was steady at  
110 a 100. There were no more rumors of  
commercial disaster.BISMARCK will shortly appear in a new rôle,  
as witness against the poor fanatic who at-  
tempted his life. The latter has gained a  
cheap and extensive notoriety.THE CARLISTS are having a hard time of it  
lately in Spain. There is a report that General  
Dorregaray and his troops have sur-  
rendered to the national representatives, and  
that the Carlists suffered reverses in Biscay.THE OHIO ELECTION RETURNS indicate that  
the democratic State ticket is elected, and that  
the same party carry the close Congressional  
districts. A rather significant hint from the  
West. The returns from Indiana, Iowa and  
Dakota are meagre.COUNT VON ARNIM's cause has been taken  
up by his son, who denies most emphatically  
the soft impeachment of his father's unfortu-  
nate literary labors. An ultramontane  
pamphlet in an ugly thing for a German Min-  
ister to touch nowadays.SAM SIMMONS—not Collector Simmons,  
Butler's protégé—is out with another letter  
against the Essex statesman in reply to his  
recent speech. Butler can afford to laugh at  
such small critics after securing the triumph-  
ant renomination for Congress which he has  
just received.THE ARREST OF THE BUFFALO COUNTERFEITERS  
has developed the most extraordinary  
results. In addition to the seizure of highly  
finished plates and dies and other parapher-  
nalia used in perpetrating frauds on the gov-  
ernment, as shown by our correspondence  
published to-day, the Secret Service officers  
secured the large sum of a hundred and fifteen  
thousand in spurious bills which were ready  
for circulation.THE ENGLISH DEMOCRACY AND THE PRINCE  
OF WALES.—The radical reformers of Bir-  
mingham appear not to care very much for  
royal visits. They have protested in public  
meeting against a municipal proposal to  
illuminate the city on the occasion of the  
forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales.  
The Mayor is accused of toadying to the  
Court in the hope of obtaining the distinc-  
tion of knighthood. The speakers were not  
by any means choice in the quality of the  
language which they used toward the heir  
apparent to the crown, and the scene was not,  
on the whole, by any means comely to the  
cause of permanent royalty in Great Britain.The Chattanooga Convention—The Re-  
publican Party in the South.

We print this morning the first day's pro-  
ceedings of the carpet-bag Convention of  
Southern republicans which assembled yester-  
day at Chattanooga. This assemblage is of  
little importance or significance except as a  
symptom of the lamentable condition of the  
South. It is meant as an appeal to Northern  
public opinion; but the more industriously  
it portrays the discontent and disorder which  
prevail in the Southern States the stronger is  
the argument it furnishes against the practical  
working of the reconstruction measures under  
which the Southern whites manifest so much  
discontent. A universal sense of grievance  
is the surest proof of bad government. If the  
Southern people complain they do not com-  
plain without just cause. A convention  
called to arraign them for their mutinous dis-  
content ought to incite the country to inquire  
whether their complaints and dissatisfaction  
are well founded.

This carpet-bag gathering at Chattanooga is  
one of the most noteworthy symptoms of the  
decline of the republican party in the South-  
ern States. Its purpose is to act on Northern  
opinion by exposing the wrongs and outrages  
perpetrated on the negroes by the Southern  
whites, with a view to influence the Northern  
elections. But its success in this object  
would only advertise the egregious failure of  
the republican policy. If there exists in the  
South a reign of social disorder and bloody  
anarchy in the ninth year after the close of  
the war it is a conspicuous proof that the  
promises of the republican party have been  
forfeited and the expectations of the country  
disappointed. The republican party under-  
took to settle and pacify the country after a  
great civil war; it undertook to restore the  
Union, maintain civil order, revive the shat-  
tered industries of the South and restore  
fraternal feeling by the reconstruction policy  
it adopted after the close of  
the war. It is too evident that its  
policy has proved a melancholy failure; that  
instead of peace, order, tranquillity, good  
government and the recommending of ancient  
bonds, the practical effect of the republican  
policy has been to introduce "confusion worse  
confounded." It has not tranquillized the  
country. It has not obliterated the old mis-  
chievous distinction between Northern and  
Southern politics. It keeps alive the jealous,  
hostile feeling toward the South which pre-  
vailed during the war, and which dictated the  
reconstruction measures. The Chattanooga  
Convention is an electioneering movement  
intended to strengthen the federal govern-  
ment in its measures of subjugation. But  
such tactics at this late day are a conclusive  
demonstration that the reconstruction policy  
was a mistake.

It is undeniable that the South is full of dis-  
affection and is on the point of mutiny. But  
it cannot be said now, as was justly said at  
the outbreak of the great rebellion of 1861,  
that the Southern opposition is causeless and  
unjustifiable. Instead of rebelling against  
the mildest and most equitable government  
that ever existed, as the South did in 1861, the  
Southern malcontents have real grievances.  
The State governments which have been fas-  
tened upon them are systems of organized  
robbery. Instead of rebelling against the best  
of governments, as they did in 1861, they are  
protesting against legalized rapacity. The  
grievances of the South are too real. If  
Southern dissatisfaction expresses itself in  
irregular ways it is no more than should have  
been expected from a suffering, helpless people  
against whom regular methods of redress are  
closed.

The republican party in the South has been  
steadily losing ground for the last six months.  
The Civil Rights bill, which passed the Sen-  
ate, but did not get through the House, aroused  
vigorous opposition, and was as unpopular  
with sagacious Southern republicans as with  
Southern democrats. Senator Brownlow and  
Southern republicans of his stamp opposed it  
as vehemently as the extreme conservatives.  
It was felt by all rational republicans that the  
party would be ruined in the South by con-  
ferring further advantages on the negro popu-  
lation. The reaction against the republican  
party in the Southern States has gone on since  
that note of alarm until all moderate, reason-  
able men who have heretofore acted with that  
party feel that they cannot stand against local  
opinion. In States like Kentucky, Tennessee,  
North Carolina, in all the Southern States,  
in fact, in which the negroes have not a clear majority, the repub-  
licans are discouraged and disheartened and  
feel that the party has no future unless negro  
arrogance is abated. The Louisiana troubles  
have contributed to the weakening of the re-  
publican party throughout the South, which  
has never been so feeble and depressed as it is  
to-day.

The elective franchise was given to the  
Southern negroes, not because it was supposed  
they would exercise it with wisdom, but be-  
cause it was expected that the freedmen could  
be relied on as a counterpoise to the democ-  
ratic party. Good government in the South  
was the last thing that was thought of. Uni-  
versal negro suffrage was adopted as a barrier  
against the old supremacy of the democratic  
party in the South. The motive which dic-  
tated it meets a suitable reward. It has brought  
upon the republican party the disgrace  
and opprobrium of the ruinous carpet-  
bag governments, and has made it  
impossible for that party to sustain  
itself in the South in any State where  
there is a white majority. The republican  
policy has failed, not only in the larger view  
of pacifying the South, but in the narrow  
party view of breaking democratic supremacy  
in the Southern States. Every Southern State,  
excepting the two or three in which the ne-  
groes are a majority, is in democratic hands;  
and the misrule and rapacity which prevail  
in those two or three States intensify the con-  
viction that ignorant negro supremacy is an  
unmitigated evil. The progress of the experi-  
ment has made the maintenance of the repub-  
lican party impossible in the majority of the  
Southern States. When the Kellogg govern-  
ment was overthrown in Louisiana last month  
the respectable property holding citizens  
unanimously indorsed the revolution, showing  
that intelligence, character and property stood  
in solid array against the negro experiment.  
It would be the most wonderful thing in poli-  
tics if the white citizens of the South did not  
exhibit symptoms of mutiny against the  
organized rapacity and robbery which prevail  
under negro rule.

The picture of disorder presented by the

Chattanooga Convention ought to have a very  
different effect on the Northern mind from  
that which its authors expect. Instead of  
rousing public sentiment against the Southern  
whites and encouraging the republican party  
to persevere in its measures of subjugation,  
it should teach the country that republican  
reconstruction is an egregious failure. After  
a trial of many years it is found to provoke  
riot and disorder. The condition of the  
South is worse to-day than it was eight years  
ago. All the harrowing descriptions which  
the Chattanooga Convention sends forth to the  
country are so many demonstrations that the  
republican policy in the South has failed to  
bring peace and civil order.

We believe there is no adequate remedy but  
in a national convention, called to establish  
order on the basis of justice. Attempts to  
inflame the public mind of the North against  
the Southern people, with a view to strengthen  
the hand of oppression, will only intensify  
the evils and increase the embarrassments of  
the present situation. The Chattanooga Con-  
vention may be quite correct in its statement  
of facts; but the facts which it sets forth and  
exaggerates only prove the necessity of revising  
the experiment of reconstruction and making  
the newly acquired rights of the negroes con-  
sistent with honesty, economy, wisdom and  
justice in the Southern State governments.  
We do not see how this desirable object can  
be accomplished except by a national conven-  
tion for revising the constitution.

## General Butler's Canvass.

General Butler was renominated for Con-  
gress by his old constituency with such re-  
markable unanimity that there apparently was  
no need of his taking the stump, but he is  
like a warhorse, who smells the battle from  
afar and neighs for the onset. He has already  
begun his canvass and is uttering his peculiar  
opinions with his customary boldness. One  
remarkable feature about these opinions is  
that most of them are diametrically opposed  
to the policy of the administration. While  
Mr. Fish is negotiating, or talking about ne-  
gotiating, a reciprocity treaty between the  
United States and Canada, General Butler is  
arraying the sentiment of New England against  
the measure. The Secretary of State will  
scarcely thank him for this, especially as he  
went out of his way to say that the Treaty of  
Washington, upon which Mr. Fish must rest  
his reputation for statesmanship, was a  
mistake. It was scarcely necessary, how-  
ever for Mr. Butler to thank God that he was  
not one of the Joint High Commissioners who  
negotiated that treaty, as we do not believe  
the Divine displeasure will ever fall upon the  
country so grievously as to commit so delicate  
a matter into his hands. On the cur-  
rency question General Butler is exceedingly  
humorous. He thinks the country needs more  
money, and he is willing to make it, but not  
entirely because the country needs it. The  
West wants it, and as the West is soon to  
govern the rest of the land, General Butler is  
anxious not to oppose the Western Empire.  
He is not so complaisant toward the South,  
however, and sees that the civil war is not yet  
over. This is significant, especially because  
it is the only question upon which he is in  
harmony with the party to which he belongs.  
Though we concede that General Butler is a  
very great man, we begin to suspect that he  
is also a politician. This is the more painful  
to us, since it was always so congenial with us  
to call him a statesman and all that sort of  
thing.

## The Frost King's Arrival.

The weather telegrams announced on Sun-  
day the probability of frost in the Northwestern  
and lake sections, and now we are having a  
general invasion of the Frost King. His  
arrival is always looked for most eagerly by  
all but the farmers; but, with timely notice,  
they have not so much to apprehend from his  
visitation.

It is important to agriculturists generally to  
know that the gateway of American autumn  
and winter lies in that deep, broad furrow of  
the Continent, less than eight hundred feet  
above the sea, and stretching from Minnesota,  
northwardly, to the shores of the Arctic  
Ocean. Through this long channel, several  
hundred miles wide, the winter winds and  
boreal conditions of the frozen North seem to  
advance southward at this season with the  
steadiness of a tidal swell, until they exercise  
a controlling influence on the weather of the  
United States. This fact, which has been fre-  
quently overlooked, affords an insight into the  
meteorology of this country, the value  
of which cannot be overestimated by  
those whose rural labor is dependent upon  
weather prevision. After the passage east-  
ward of the lake storm of Friday last the area  
of its low barometer appears to have been  
quickly filled up by indraught from the frosty  
regions of British America, and the indrawn  
masses of freezing air to have inundated the  
Northwest and the country around the upper  
lakes.

The farmers in these sections have, of  
course, less premonition of severe frosts than  
those in the Central and Middle States, but  
enough for wariness and energy to avert the  
destructive effects on outstanding harvests.  
The present frost wave, if it does not close the  
growing season for tobacco and some of the  
vegetable crops, ought, at any rate, to warn  
growers in the Middle and Eastern States not  
to delay harvesting everything that may be  
killed by frost. There is an old saying that  
the weather repeats itself, which has, per-  
haps, some foundation in fact. At any rate,  
the present irruption of the Frost King will  
not improbably be repeated more vigorously  
and extensively within the next week or ten  
days. Let our rural population, therefore, be  
well forewarned, and employ the interval in  
carefully harvesting and husbanding what-  
ever is exposed in the field.

THE FIGHTING FACTIONS of the republican  
faith are now contributing something to en-  
tangle still more the Louisiana entanglement.  
The radical blacks no less than the White  
League appear to dislike Kellogg's com-  
promise. The only compromise which will meet  
the necessities of Louisiana is a new and fair  
election for Governor and the other State of-  
ficers and Legislature. We hope this will be  
the ultimatum of the President's annual Mes-  
sage to the approaching meeting of Congress.

TWO SPORTS are now numerous and at-  
tractive. Yesterday there were trotting con-  
tests at Prospect, Deerfoot and Goshen parks,  
and to-day there will be a splendid exhibition  
of equine speed and endurance at Jerome  
Park.

## The Moving of the Waters.

The deep interest which has been felt  
in the religious conventions in session in  
New York shows the tendency of thought-  
ful Christian people to look carefully  
into the present condition of the Protestant  
Church. There is a feeling of grave appre-  
hension in the minds of the best Christians as  
to the effects of the recent schisms and scan-  
dals. The Swing heresy trial has made a  
profound impression in the Northwest, and  
the withdrawal of Dr. Swing from the Pres-  
byterian communion was an act of revolt  
against that powerful and respected  
denomination. The case of Dr. Seymour,  
whose elevation is opposed on account of cer-  
tain tenets on Church forms and ceremonies, is  
also exciting great attention. Here in New  
York the refusal of Bishop Potter to recognize  
the Church Congress has had a dispiriting  
effect upon the Episcopal brethren. In  
Europe the agitation in religious circles grows  
from day to day. The apostasy of Lord Ripon  
from the Church of England has fallen like a  
thunderbolt, and now that all eyes are turned  
toward the Church it is seen that the Roman  
Catholic missionaries are working with a  
zeal reminding us of the time of Loyola. No  
themes are more eagerly discussed than reli-  
gious themes. The addresses of Archbishop  
Manning increase in fervor and zeal, and Mr.  
Capel proposes to found a university which  
will enable the faithful to study sciences without  
losing their faith. Pilgrimages increase. The  
old shrines were never so much adored, and  
new ones are found from day to day. Reli-  
gious journals tell us of the "marvellous  
miracles" at Lourdes. The whole Catholic  
Church seems incandescent with devotion and  
missionary zeal.

In the Protestant churches division follows  
division and heresy treads hard on the heels  
of heresy. In the Catholic Church we see  
earnest, compact discipline—a people and a  
clergy who act as if they had a faith and be-  
lieved in it. In the Protestant churches we  
see disintegration. And yet Protestantism  
attracts to its folds the genius of America.  
Its sons have long controlled this country,  
and even now it would be impossible for a  
Catholic to be elected to the Presidency.  
Outside of New York city there is  
no part of the country where the  
Catholic religion would not be a  
serious loss to the candidature of any man.  
So that practically the government, the so-  
ciety, the whole power of the United States  
are Protestant. There is every encouragement  
and every hope for Protestantism to  
assert itself. If it really has a faith let us  
see it made manifest by works.

What is the present condition of Protes-  
tantism as we see it in so many phases? The  
worship of men, the adoration of genius and  
eloquence; no longer the worship of our Lord  
and Saviour Jesus Christ. Subtle men, who  
speak of science with authority, like Tyndall,  
deal terrible blows at revelation, and the  
ministers of revelation are either  
silent or make a feeble response. Quar-  
rels in churches have become as  
frequent and more scandalous than rows in  
Tammam Hall. The effect of these is to un-  
steele the mind of the faithful, patient Chris-  
tian. The Beecher scandal has been a devil's  
harvest. We venture to say that no event  
since the close of the French Revolution has  
gratified Satan so much as this astounding  
revelation. It is painful to think of the souls  
that have fallen from breathing the poisoned  
air of this plague, of the thousands who have  
lost faith in religious purity after reading  
these revelations. The Congregational Coun-  
cil has virtually rent the Church in twain. All  
the old spirit, the Puritan spirit, has faded  
away. Sentiment rapidly takes the place of  
religion and the worship of man the wor-  
ship of the Saviour.

Men no longer go to church because of the  
meek and lowly Jesus, but because of Beecher  
and Frothingham, and Collyer and Storrs and  
Talmage and Hall. Congregations select their  
pastors as opera managers select their prima  
donnas. The question is simply "Will he  
draw?" We have many "drawing" preachers  
in New York and Brooklyn—none more so  
than Beecher and Storrs. Yet when these di-  
vines were last seen together in public it was  
in the attitude of pugilists. Unless this process  
of disintegration and mere man-worshiping is  
arrested the Protestant Church cannot sur-  
vive. An eminent and pious divine writes us his  
lamentations on the subject and calls upon  
the HERALD to recommend to the churches a  
day of humiliation and prayer. It is not our  
province to enter into any matter of this kind.  
We are proud of the Protestant Church, and  
there are no names that we cherish more  
highly than the names of Bishop White,  
Francis Asbury, Jonathan Edwards and  
Roger Williams. But the spirit of  
decay seems to have fallen upon it.  
Our best hopes will be realized if we can  
bring home to Protestants a realizing sense of  
these facts, and induce an awakening of soul  
and a revival of the old Puritan and Methodist  
spirit throughout the land.

The Great Tunnel Experiment in the  
English Channel.

Strange as it may sound the great project  
of tunnelling the English Channel is, accord-  
ing to late reports, in process of experiment,  
and the preliminary steps toward the stu-  
pendous undertaking are being steadily ad-  
vanced. Not an unfavorable omen for its  
prosecution is the withdrawal of the scheme  
from merely popular agitation and the quiet  
action of its originators.

The first thing to be ascertained was the  
geologic formation of the Channel bed, with  
reference to the permeability of its strata. As  
the laying of the first Atlantic cable was dis-  
covered to be practicable by the discovery of  
the "telegraphic plateau" lying between New-  
foundland and Ireland and furnishing a safe  
bed for the strand, it is claimed that the ge-  
ological survey of the Channel demonstrates  
the feasibility of the tunnel project. Mr.  
Prestwich, the leading English geologist, in  
an exhaustive discussion of all the conditions  
of the channel bed, has recently paved the  
way for a confident and energetic prosecution  
of the magnificent design to connect England  
and Europe. This cautious investigator  
thinks the scheme can be carried  
out and that the geologic conditions are  
not unfavorable. He shows that the  
deeper rocks are protected by im-  
permeable overlying strata of great  
dimensions, and so compact as to  
offer the secure construction of a submarine  
tunnel. And he cites the fact that these

strata have, at Whitehaven and Mons, been  
actually and safely worked at considerable  
distances under great bodies of water. So  
far as theory can throw light on the subject  
this has been done, leaving the question solely  
for the engineers.

But, apart from Mr. Prestwich's researches,  
it is now known that the gray chalk—a mass of  
strata, five hundred feet thick and impervious  
to water—which forms the principal cliffs at  
Dover and Calais, strikes across the Channel  
and so nearly approaches horizontality that  
a tunnel could be bored within its vertical  
limits. A high mechanical authority on the  
other side of the Atlantic states that the most  
eligible line for the tunnel is now pretty well  
concluded to run from St. Margaret's Bay,  
South Foreland, to a point about midway be-  
tween Saugatte and Calais. This line of the  
main tunnel, which has been fixed upon by  
the promoters of the enterprise, is accident-  
ally almost coincident with that of the Dover  
and Calais submarine cable. It has been  
selected after some hundreds of borings  
(which have been made by an ingenious ap-  
paratus for perforating the sea bed and bring-  
ing up the rock specimens) were examined  
and a complete geological chart constructed  
from the data.

The greatest depth of water overlying the  
selected tunnel line is less than two hundred  
feet, and it is proposed to penetrate two hun-  
dred feet or more beneath the bed by long  
descents of four miles from either shore.  
This would make the total tunnel length  
about thirty miles, and would afford great  
security and ease of gradient to the structure.  
The whole perforation will be wide enough  
for a double railway.

In an engineering point of view it is doubt-  
less a practicable undertaking, the only ques-  
tion being its financial expediency. This  
must depend on the action of President  
MacMahon's government, which, it is said, is  
favorable, and likely to grant the concessions  
asked for by the French and English company  
who have the matter in hand.

The actual distance from Dover to Calais  
does not exceed twenty miles, and if the  
piercings on either shore could be nearer the  
sea it would seem that six or eight miles of  
the estimated tunnelling could be saved.  
This might save one-fourth of the estimated  
cost (ten millions of pounds sterling), and re-  
duce the expenses of construction within the  
limit of remuneration. The undertaking,  
even at these figures—which are said to be the  
highest estimates—would be cheap and inex-  
pensive, compared with our proposed isthmian  
canal.

## Foreign Views of America.

The London Standard has improved the  
Brooklyn scandal to give us its ideas about  
American society. We are blessed with some  
English journals at home whose haziness of  
view and wildness of criticism afford constant  
amusement. It is, therefore, not as necessary  
now as it was in the past to look to London  
for a foreign opinion of American affairs.  
Every now and then the impulse to improve  
current events here with ravings and admo-  
nitions about America seems to seize the  
English press, and of course we could not  
escape the temptation of the Brooklyn scan-  
dal. The Standard marvels at the prominence  
given to the Beecher case in the newspapers  
as "repulsive to English taste." We can  
better understand English taste, perhaps,  
when we remember that the London news-  
papers for six months were compelled to sur-  
render their available space to the Tichborne  
case, in itself a social revelation that might be  
commented upon, hinging, as it did, upon  
the story of a cousin seducing a cousin under  
promise of marriage. We are reminded of  
what Thomas Moore said of us when he came  
to America:—"Rank without ripeness, quick-  
ened without sun;" that our "fruits were  
crude at the outside, rotten at the core." This  
sentiment was repeated and indorsed, so the  
Standard tells us, by Mr. Dickens, who quoted  
Moore's lines, "the only literary quotation  
contained in the whole of the great novelist's  
works."

Throughout the American character there  
runs "the curious vein of sentimentality"  
which "contrasts so oddly with its eager,  
practical cleverness." "The American woman  
in cities is suffused with sentiment; so  
very often is the American man when he is  
not occupied with business. The poetry which  
is read in America is nearly all sentimental;  
the very war songs are songs of sentiment."  
Accordingly this Beecher business is nothing  
more than a phase of the national character.  
We can understand how critics are apt to form  
their judgment of other nationalities by what  
they happen to see. The typical Frenchman,  
as seen with English eyes; the typical Eng-  
lishman, as seen with French eyes; the typi-  
cal American, as we find him abroad, not to  
speak of our own ideas of the foreigner, are  
amusing caricatures of the true men as they  
really are. That a Frenchman drinks  
absinthe, eats frogs; that the Englishman  
drinks beer and gin, and has no other amuse-  
ment but to beat his wife; that the Irishman  
is really what Mr. Williams presents to us  
every night—a roaring, skipping creature in  
a gray coat, with a pipe in his hat; this is  
no more surprising than that the Frenchman  
should form his impression of the Yankee  
from the types of our beloved countrymen  
who may be seen in the courtyards of  
the Grand Hotel loudly wondering why  
Bismarck had not abolished the nation.  
We cannot altogether marvel that the foreign  
mind should fancy that all Americans abroad,  
even our foreign Ministers, are agents for a  
sewing machine company. This is about as  
true and as probable as it is that all French-  
men eat frogs. And we cannot be amazed,  
therefore, when we find our foreign critics  
calmly contemplating Mr. Beecher as a repre-  
sentative of our Christianity and Mr. Mouton  
as the representative American gentleman.

There is this criticism to be made upon the  
tone of comment, as seen in America and  
England. We read the many books that have  
been written by Englishmen about America,  
and, with the exception of the work of Sir  
Charles Dilke, there is not one that is not un-  
fair and unjust. Moore came here seventy  
years ago, and found us "arrived at maturity,  
in most of the vices and all of the pride of  
civilization," and so far removed from its  
higher characteristics as to "presage sure  
decay." His poems were pointed with a  
coarse and brutal assault on Jefferson, such  
an assault as no American writer could think  
of committing on the Prince of Wales, even  
after the Mordant trial. Dickens found forty  
years later that Moore's estimate was correct.

Our habits, our customs, our whole tone of  
thought and life are, according to our critics,  
at variance with the higher tone of the Old  
World. The general impression thus con-  
veyed to the English mind is that our pub-  
lic men are thieves, our statesmen mountebanks,  
our merchants swindlers, our women—what  
shall we say? On the other hand, the books  
written by Americans about England have  
almost all, without an exception that we can  
now recall, been in the kindest and most ap-  
preciative spirit. Take Emerson's "English  
Traits," for instance. There is no nobler  
tribute to England and its character than  
what is contained in that volume. Here is  
the first American of his time writing of Eng-  
land in a manly, sincere, kind way, without  
an insult or a sneer. Where is the English  
writer of whom we can say as much so far  
as America is concerned?

The truth is nothing gratifies the American  
more than to receive attentions from his Eng-  
lish cousin. The English cousin cares no  
more about the American than he does about  
the Pole or the Roumanian. He comes here  
to see nature, to shoot and fish, just as he  
would go to Norway or Albania. He cares no  
more about our attentions than he would care  
about the attentions of a flock of ducks he  
was making ready to shoot. It is probably  
best to have no trouble about the matter. We  
are what we are, with our sins and our merits,  
and no amount of criticism can change it.  
The best answer we can make to our critics is  
to see our errors and amend them. It is rather  
difficult, we admit, to be sensitive about our  
foreign reputation when we think of the  
Emma mine and Erie, and the three hundred  
and fifty millions of railway bonds now in  
default. But things have been worse, and we  
must make them better.

BIGHAM YOUNG has at length been bearded  
like "a lion in his lair" by the hunters. The  
United States judicial authorities in their in-  
dictments against the saints for polygamy,  
murder and other high crimes are evidently  
this time not in the mood for further trifling,  
and there may be some exciting scenes in the  
"irrepressible conflict" in Utah before the  
winter is over. Judge McKean's charge to the  
Grand Jury, a summary of which we print  
elsewhere to-day, forcibly illustrates the un-  
enviable attitude of the Mormons. Let wise  
counsels prevail, however, on both sides, and  
even the Mormon difficulty will be settled  
without an overthrow of law and order.

To-day is the second day of registry, and it  
would be well for all who desire to exercise  
the highest and dearest privilege of a citizen  
to avail themselves of this opportunity to  
deposit a vote. The big bell and particu-  
larly wagon should not be necessary to call  
attention.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Duchess of Edinburgh is ill.  
General Henry Brewster, United States Army,  
is quarantined at the Starvation House.

President M. B. Anderson, of Rochester Uni-  
versity, has arrived at the Everett House.

Mr. P. Mitchell, member of the Canadian Parli-  
ament, has apartments at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieutenant Colonel Jago, of the British Army,  
has taken up his residence at the Fifth Avenue  
Hotel.

Judge Martin Ryerson, of the Court of Com-  
missioners of Alabama Claims, is at the St. Dennis  
Hotel.

Assistant Postmaster General E. W. Barber  
arrived at the Gilesey House yesterday from Wash-  
ington.

Mr. Joseph Medill, of the Chicago Tribune, and  
formerly Mayor of Chicago, left town last evening  
for the West.

Right Rev. James F. Wood, Roman Catholic  
Bishop of Philadelphia, is sojourning at the St.  
Nicholas Hotel.